

Briefing Note

[REDACTED]

Subject: Muchea Battery – Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Survey to Support Clearing of Six Trees

1.0 Introduction

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen) has received Development Approval (P063/22; DAP/22/02230) for the construction and operation of a utility-scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (the Project) in the Shire of Chittering. The Project is located within a cleared portion of Lot 2364 on Deposited Plan 124489 held in the Certificate of Title Volume 2908, Folio 693.

The Project is located 1.2 km west of Brand Highway along Byrne Road, as shown in Figure 1. The only access to the Project site is via Byrne Road, which also provides access to the Western Power Muchea Substation, Neerabup Gas Transfer Station, a farm, and a private residence. The Project will consist of a battery compound, internal access roads, and ancillary infrastructure (Figure 2).

Construction of the Project will require the removal of up to six trees located within the Byrne Rd road reserve. Consultation with the Shire of Chittering has confirmed that an assessment of flora, vegetation, and fauna values provided by these trees is required to support Neoen’s request to undertake the clearing.

Additionally, Neoen has submitted a referral of the proposed clearing to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) to understand if a Clearing Permit will be required given the clearing constitutes <1 ha, is located within the southwest intensive land use zone, and is considered low impact due to the degraded nature of the road reserve and limited clearing proposed. Neoen is currently awaiting a response from DWER on the referral.

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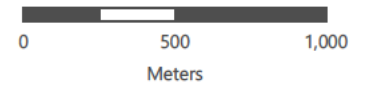
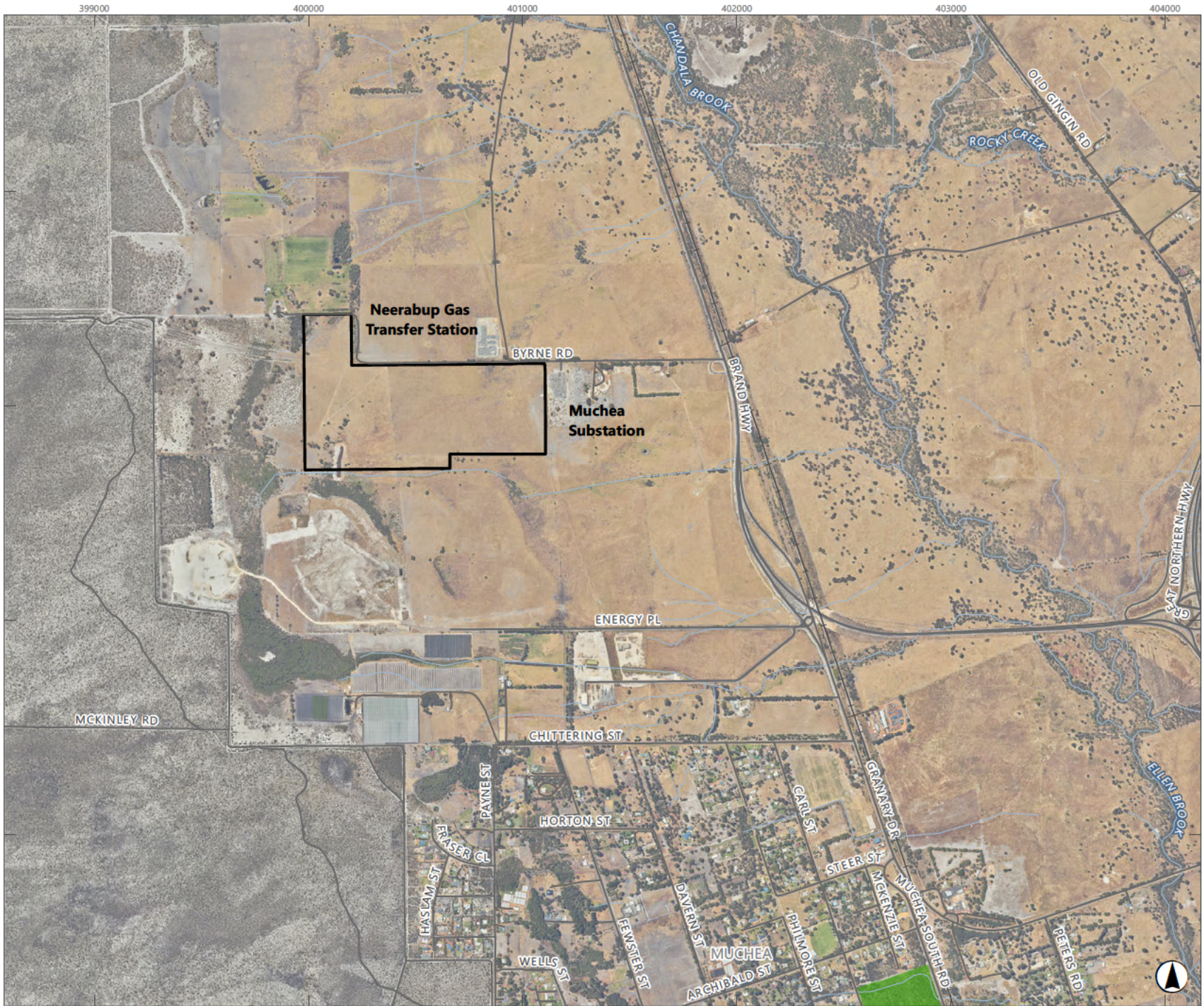
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FIGURE 1
Project Location

- Legend**
- Property Boundary
 - Railway
 - Road
 - Watercourse
 - Nature Reserve



Scale: 1:25,000 at A4
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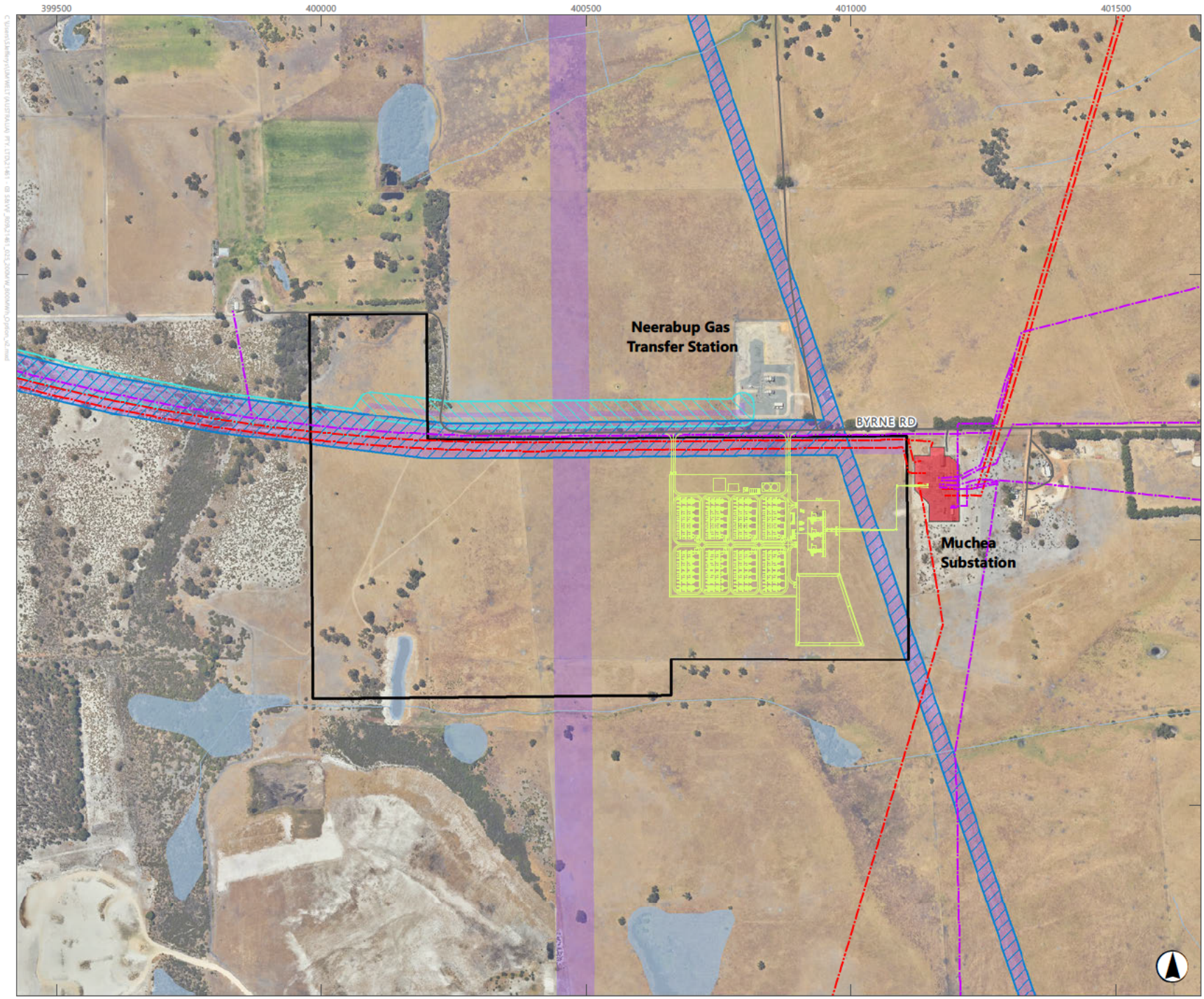
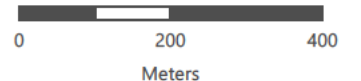


FIGURE 2
Project Layout - 200MW / 800MWh Option

- Legend**
- Property Boundary
 - Road
 - Watercourse
 - Waterbody
 - High Voltage Distribution Line
 - High Voltage Transmission Line
 - Substation / Terminal / Power Station
 - Muchea BESS
 - Neerabup Gas Pipeline
 - Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipe in
 - Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas Pipe in Corridor



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2.0 Previous Flora and Vegetation Assessment – October 2021

In October 2021, Umwelt completed a reconnaissance and targeted flora and vegetation assessment of the Project (Umwelt, 2021). The assessment's Study Area, which encompasses 57 ha, did not include the Byrne Rd road reserve and therefore the six trees now proposed to be cleared were not captured by this assessment.

The key findings of the 2021 reconnaissance and targeted flora and vegetation assessment are presented below:

- The majority of the Study Area consisted of heavily disturbed and cleared paddock which had a vegetation condition of Completely Degraded.
- Two small pockets of vegetation communities classified as Degraded condition were recorded in the north-western and south-western corners of the Study Area, both of which are outside of the Project footprint.
- No vegetation in the Study Area was representative of listed Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) or Priority Ecological Communities (PEC) and was not considered to be significant under the EPA Technical Guidance or Factor Guideline (EPA, 2016a, 2016b).
- No conservation significant flora taxa were recorded in the Study Area.
- A total of 43 discrete vascular flora taxa were recorded in the Study Area, representing 14 families and 38 genera.
- The majority of flora taxa recorded were introduced taxa (weeds), with a total of 31 weed taxa recorded in the Study Area (72 % of the total 43 taxa).
- Two Declared Pests were recorded, being Arum Lily (**Zantedeschia aethiopica*) and Oneleaf Cape Tulip (**Moraea flaccida*)

A copy of the corresponding report is provided in **Appendix A**.

3.0 Flora, Vegetation and Fauna Assessment – November 2023

To support Neoen's application to the Shire for the removal of six trees, Umwelt undertook an additional reconnaissance flora and basic fauna assessment. The six trees are required to be removed to allow safe access and transport of materials to the Project site. The location of each tree proposed to be cleared is illustrated in **Figure 3**.

FIGURE 3

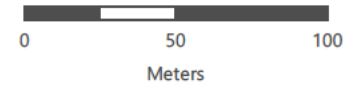
Tree Clearing

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Road
- Substation / Terminal / Power Station
- Road Layout
- Development Area
- Existing Trees
- Existing Shrubs and Grasses
- Trees that may need to be Removed
- Shrubs and Grasses that may need to be Removed



Note: Survey completed by RM Surveys on 17 August 2023



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3.1 Survey Methodology

A reconnaissance flora and basic fauna assessment was undertaken by two Umwelt ecologists (Kyler Rowson and Brittany Osborn) on 29 November 2023.

Brief notes were recorded on each taxon identified, including photos, health condition, height and habitat value, and status (planted or remnant).

3.2 Results

Six trees were assessed, with five of these identified to be remnant, and one planted (Table 3.1). None of the trees identified are considered to have any significant conservation value in either a flora or fauna context.

Forest Red-tailed Black-cockatoos (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) were observed flying over the Study Area during the 2023 survey, flying in the direction of Gngangara-Moore River State Forest located west of the Study Area.

Table 3.1 Notes recorded by the November 2023 field survey

Note	Easting ¹	Northing ¹	Comment	Photo
1	400654	6508199	Planted ^ <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , height is approximately 6 metres. Healthy. Too small to provide significant habitat value for fauna.	3.1
2	400996	6508210	4 <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> , remnant. Approximately 4 metres tall. Pair to north of road are looking a little unhealthy, the pair south are healthy. Not a suitable habitat for Black Cockatoos, or any other fauna of significance.	3.2
3	400930	6508221	Lone remnant <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> , to 2.5 metres tall. Healthy. No Black Cockatoo value, or for any fauna of significance.	3.3

Note. ¹Coordinates are provided in GDA2020 Zone 50



Photo 3.1 Planted *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*.



Photo 3.2 The four remnant *Melaleuca preissiana* trees.



Photo 3.3 Remnant *Xanthorrhoea preissii*.

4.0 Conclusion

The mitigation hierarchy has been applied throughout the design and planning of the Project to avoid and minimise any potential clearing of native vegetation. As a result, only six trees (five remnant, one planted) within the road reserve are required to be removed in order to facilitate safe access and transport of materials to the site.

The six trees were identified as *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (planted), *Melaleuca preissiana* (remnant – four trees) and *Xanthorrhoea preissii* (remnant). The removal of these trees would result in minimal impact to the ecology of the Study Area, as it is considered that there is no habitat value for significant fauna, and none of these trees are considered to be significant in a flora and vegetation context.

The Project has developed a Landscaping Plan that commits to planting native vegetation representative of locally occurring species (*Corymbia calophylla*, *Melaleuca preissiana*, and *Kunzea glaberscens*) over an area at least 10% of the Project's disturbance footprint. With a current estimated disturbance footprint of 4.0 ha, the Project will plant approximately 0.4 ha of native vegetation resulting in a net-gain of vegetation despite the proposed clearing. The Landscaping Plan has been approved by the Shire.

5.0 References

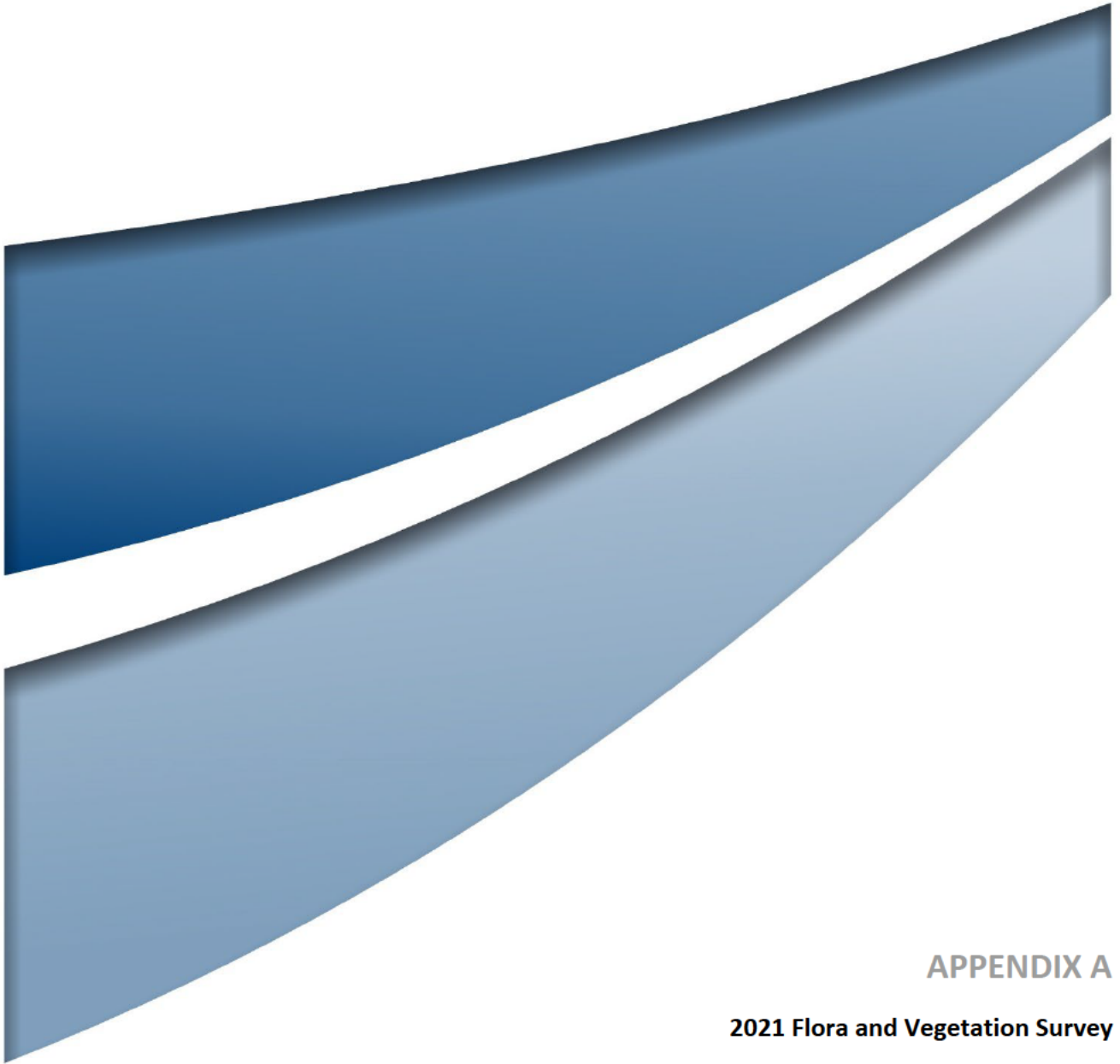
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). (2016a). *Environmental Factor Guideline—Flora and Vegetation*.

Government of Western Australia. <https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/policies-guidance/environmental-factor-guideline-flora-and-vegetation>

Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). (2016b). *Technical Guidance—Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment*. Government of Western Australia.

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Umwelt. (2021). *Muchea Battery—Flora and Vegetation Assessment*. Unpublished report (21461/R03) prepared for Neoen Australia Pty Ltd, December 2021.



APPENDIX A

2021 Flora and Vegetation Survey

1.0 Background

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen) is proposing to establish a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) near Perth in the Shire of Chittering. Neoen has identified a location for the battery development (the Project) as a single property (the Study Area) located approximately 2 kilometres (km) north of Muchea. The Study Area is equivalent to Lot 2364 on deposited plan 124489, which covers an area of 57 hectares (ha) as presented on **Figure 1.1**. The battery footprint (the Project Area) is proposed to be located within a cleared area in a compound of between 2 and 5 ha.

Neoen commissioned Umwelt Australia (Umwelt) to undertake a reconnaissance and Targeted flora and vegetation assessment of the Study Area. This report presents the results of this assessment. The above works have been undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) Technical Guide – Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA 2016a) and Environmental Factor Guideline – Flora and Vegetation (EPA 2016b), with specific regard to the Targeted Survey guidance.

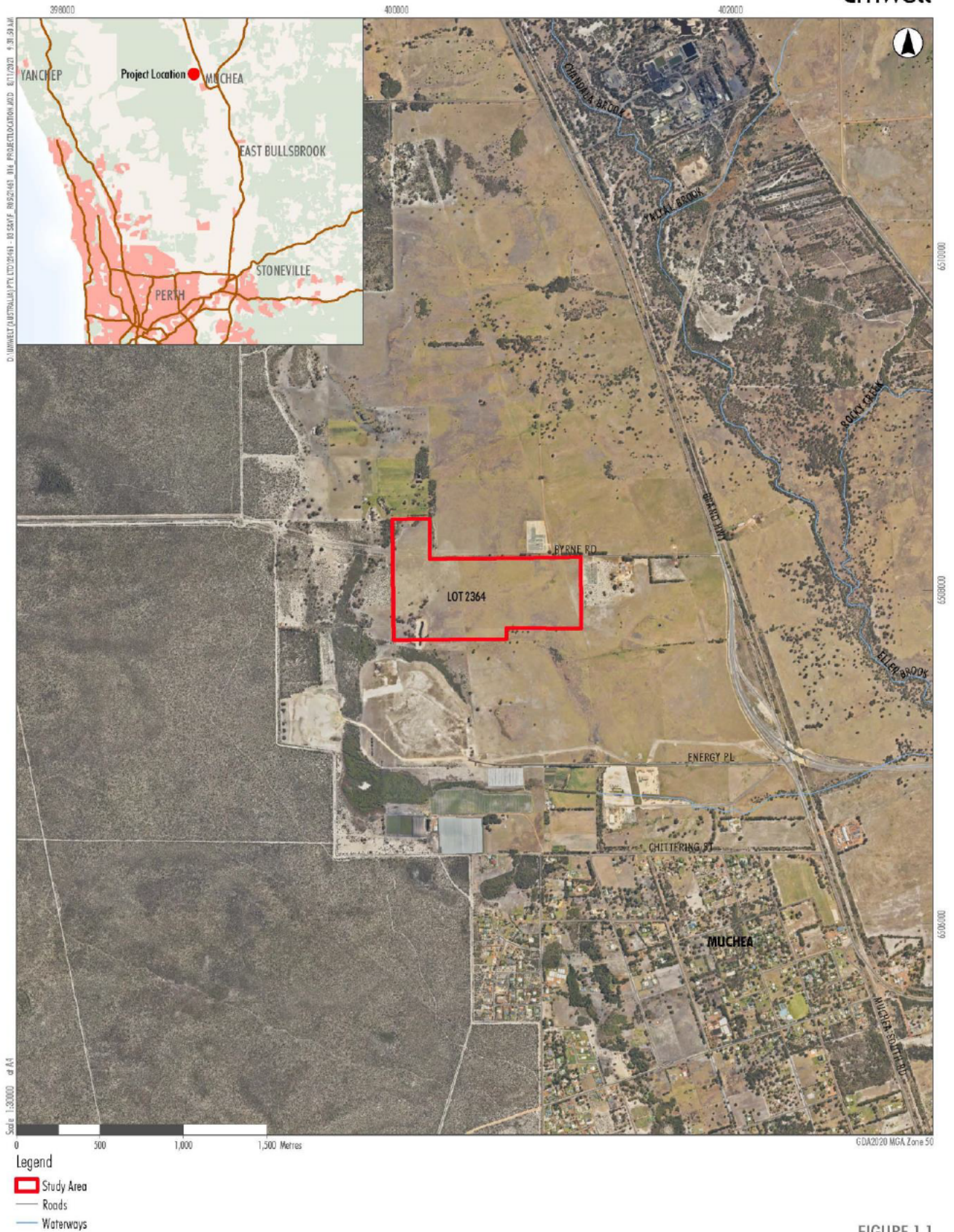


FIGURE 1.1
Project Location

Image Source: Landgate (2021) Data source: Landgate (2021), MRWA (2020)

2.0 Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment

For the purposes of conducting the desktop review, database searches were undertaken to include the Study Area with a buffer of approximately 5 km. Data sources relating to environmental values of the Study Area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Searches Undertaken for the Desktop Review of the Study Area

Source	Search Attributes	Search Purpose
DBCA Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities Database (DBCA 2021a)	Database interrogated using Desktop Study Area boundary. No additional buffer applied.	Obtain records of DBCA-classified TECs and/or DBCA-classified PECs within the Desktop Study Area
DBCA TEC and PEC lists (DBCA 2018; DBCA 2021c)	Review of current DBCA TEC and PEC lists	Identify whether there are any additional DBCA listed TECs or PECs that could occur within the Desktop Study Area
DBCA Significant Flora Databases (WA Herbarium specimen database (WAHerb) and Threatened and Priority Flora (TPFL) database) (DBCA 2021b)	Database interrogated using Desktop Study Area boundary. No additional buffer applied.	Obtain records of listed significant flora within the Desktop Study Area
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) Species Profile and Threats (SPRAT) Database (interrogated using the Protected Matters Search Tool (DAWE 2021a))	Database interrogated using approximate Desktop Study Area boundary (exact boundary cannot be used) Co-ordinates of database search provided in Appendix A ; buffer 1km.	Identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), including Threatened flora and TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, that occur or have the potential to occur within the Desktop Study Area
DBCA <i>NatureMap</i> (WA Herbarium and TPFL records) (DBCA 2007–)	Database interrogated using approximate Desktop Study Area boundary (exact boundary cannot be used)	Obtain records of listed significant flora and introduced flora within the Desktop Study Area
2018 Statewide Vegetation Statistics (formerly the CAR Reserve Analysis) (Government of Western Australia 2019a)	Study Area	Identify extent of Vegetation System Associations within the Study Area

2.2 Personnel and Licensing Information

Table 2 lists the personnel involved in fieldwork for the survey. The Field Manager has extensive experience (> 10 years) in conducting similar flora surveys in the Swan Coastal Plain region. All plant material was collected under the Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) licences and Authorisation to Take or Disturb Threatened Species pursuant to the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, sections 40, 274 and 275.

Table 2 Personnel and Licensing Information

Personnel	Flora Collecting Permit (BC Act/WC Act)	Role
Kim Kershaw	FB62000054, TFL 22-1819	Field manager

2.3 Flora and Vegetation Field Survey Methods

The flora and vegetation survey was undertaken during one field visit on 22 October 2021. The timing of the survey was selected to coincide with the most appropriate time to survey in the Swan Coastal Plain; this is considered to be Spring as most of the taxa in these regions flower at this time. This includes the majority of significant taxa that potentially occur in the Study Area (see **Section 3.1.2**).

A total of five relevés were undertaken during the survey. Aspects recorded at each relevé included dominant flora taxa, GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates, vegetation condition (as per the scale presented in **Section 2.6**) and site photograph.

Targeted survey for significant flora taxa was undertaken as part of the survey, with a list of significant flora taxa likely to be encountered compiled as part of the desktop study. Intact native vegetation was traversed on foot. If populations of known significant flora taxa were identified, a representative collection of material was made, and the abundance and spatial distribution (using GPS coordinates) of individuals within each population was recorded. Plant taxa were also recorded opportunistically to develop a list of the common taxa present within the Study Area. Observations on the extent of vegetation present and the condition of the vegetation was also recorded.

Traverses and sites undertaken as part of the field survey in the Study Area are presented on **Figure 2.1**.

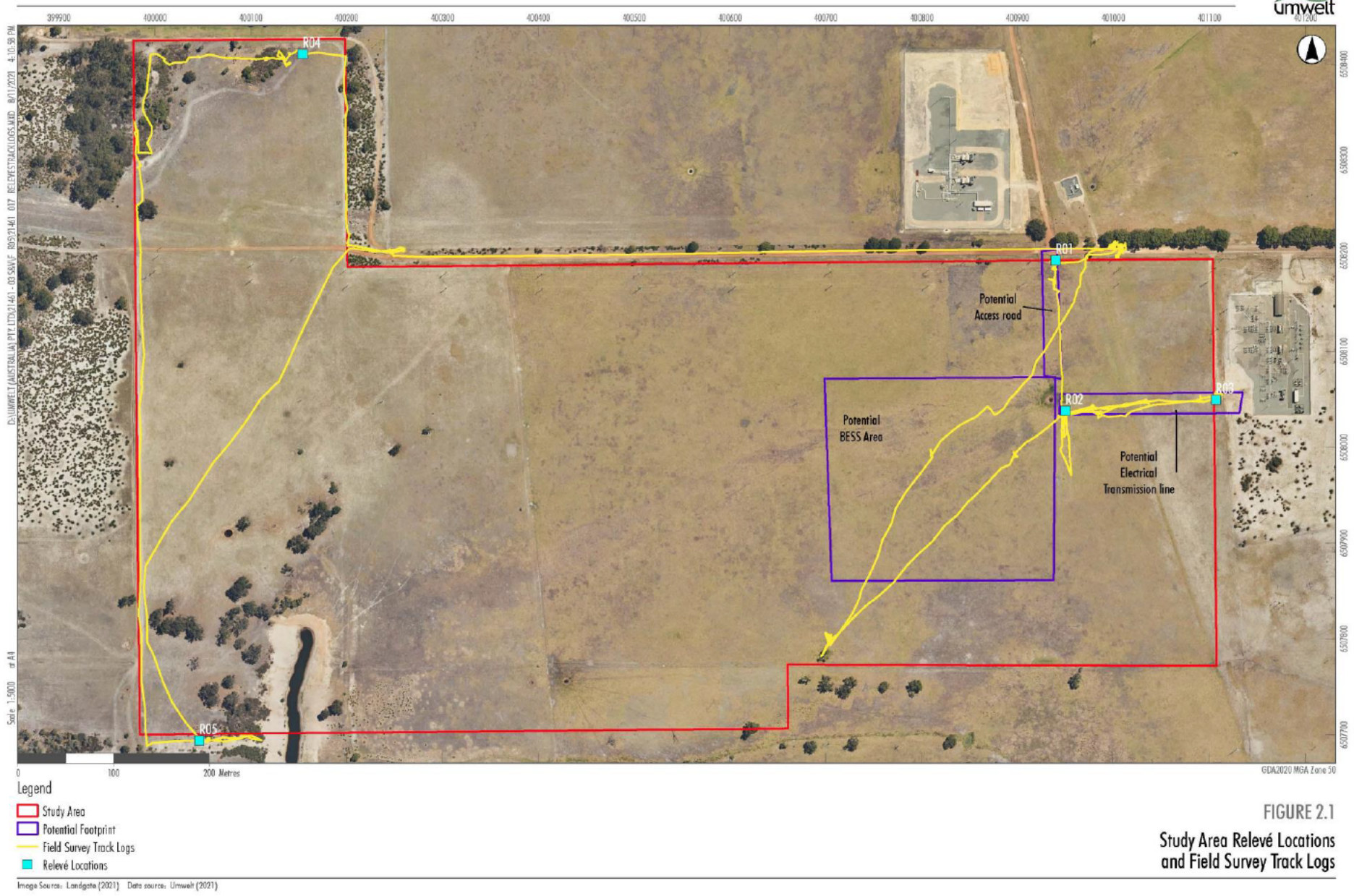


FIGURE 2.1
Study Area Relevé Locations
and Field Survey Track Logs

2.4 Plant Collection and Identification

Specimens of any unknown taxa that were collected were pressed for later identification. Taxon nomenclature generally follows *FloraBase* (WA Herbarium 1998) with all names checked against the current DBCA Max database to ensure their validity. However, in cases where names of plant taxa have been published recently in scientific literature but have not yet been adopted on *FloraBase* due to time constraints (WA Herbarium 1998), nomenclature in the published literature is followed. The conservation status of each taxon was checked against *FloraBase*, which provides the most up-to-date information regarding the conservation status of flora taxa in Western Australia.

2.5 Vegetation Definition, Mapping and Description

Vegetation in the Study Area was mapped and described using structural vegetation classification as described in Section 8.1 of the EPA Technical Guidance (EPA 2016a). Vegetation community descriptions have been adapted from the National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) Australian Vegetation Attribute Manual Version 6.0 (Executive Steering Committee for Australian Vegetation Information (ESCAVI) 2003), as stipulated by EPA (2016a). This model follows nationally-agreed guidelines to describe and represent vegetation types, so that comparable and consistent data are produced nation-wide.

The locations of relevés were used in conjunction with aerial photograph interpretation and field notes taken during survey to develop vegetation community polygon boundaries. Mapping boundaries were selected using aerial photography. These vegetation mapping polygon boundaries were then digitised using Geographic Information System (GIS) software.

2.6 Vegetation Condition

Vegetation condition within the Study Area was described using the vegetation condition scale presented in EPA (2016a) as presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Vegetation Condition Scale for the South-West and Interzone Botanical Provinces (EPA 2016B)

Condition Ranking	Description
Pristine	Pristine or nearly so, no obvious signs of disturbance or damage caused by human activities since European settlement.
Excellent	Vegetation structure intact, disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species. Damage to trees caused by fire, the presence of non-aggressive weeds and occasional vehicle tracks.
Very Good	Vegetation structure altered, obvious signs of disturbance. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeated fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing.
Good	Vegetation structure significantly altered by very obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Retains basic vegetation structure or ability to regenerate it. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Degraded	Basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance. Scope for regeneration but not to a state approaching good condition without intensive management. Disturbance to vegetation structure caused by very frequent fires, the presence of very aggressive weeds at high density, partial clearing, dieback and grazing.
Completely Degraded	The structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species. These areas are often described as 'parkland cleared' with the flora comprising weed or crop species with isolated native trees and shrubs.

2.7 Significant Flora and Vegetation

2.7.1 Significant Flora

As per EPA (2016b), flora taxa may be significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- Being identified as a Threatened or Priority species (formally listed significant taxa – includes taxa listed under both State and Commonwealth legislation, and classified as Priority by DBCA)
- Locally endemic or associated with a restricted habitat type (e.g. surface water or groundwater dependent ecosystems)
- New species or species with anomalous features that indicate a potential new species
- Representative of the range of a species (particularly at the extremes of range, recently discovered range extensions, or isolated outliers of the main range)
- Unusual species, including restricted subspecies, varieties or naturally occurring hybrids
- Relictual status, being representative of taxonomic groups that no longer occur widely in the broader landscape.

2.7.2 Significant Vegetation

As per EPA (2016b), vegetation may be significant for a range of reasons, including, but not limited to the following:

- Being identified as a TEC or PEC (formally listed significant vegetation – includes vegetation listed under Commonwealth legislation, endorsed as a TEC by the Western Australian Government, or classified as a PEC by DBCA)
- Having restricted distribution
- Degree of historical impact from threatened processes
- A role as a refuge and
- Providing an important function required to maintain ecological integrity of a significant ecosystem.

3.0 Results

3.1 Desktop Assessment

3.1.1 Regional Vegetation

The Study Area is located within the Swan Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region, specifically within the SWA02 Perth IBRA subregion (Commonwealth of Australia 2012). The Study Area intersects two vegetation system associations as defined by Shepherd et al. (2002), (Government of Western Australia 2019) including Bassendean_949 and Pinjarra_1018. The majority of the Study Area including the entire Potential Footprint is within Pinjarra_1018. A small area in the north-west of the Study Area is within Bassendean_949. **Table 4** presents the current extent of each vegetation system association (VSA) in relation to its pre-European extent within the state, and the percentage of the current extent of each VSA currently protected for conservation within the state.

Table 4 Vegetation System Associations Occurring in the Study Area

Vegetation System Association	Description	Current Extent (ha)	Percentage of Pre-European Extent Remaining	Percentage of Current Extent Protected for Conservation
Bassendean_949	Low woodland; banksia	69,992.3	60.8	34.3
Pinjarra_1018	Mosaic: Medium forest; jarrah-marri/Low woodland; banksia/Low forest; teatree/Low woodland; <i>Casuarina obesa</i>	1,249.7	20.6	7.1

3.1.2 Significant Flora

A summary of significant flora taxa known from 5 km of the Study Area is presented in Table 5. This list has been compiled from the results of the desktop searches (including DBCA database searches (DBCA 2021b) and DAWE's SPRAT Database (DAWE 2021a - Appendix A)) (only those with actual records within 5 km of the Study Areas have been included in Table 5). A total of 12 significant flora taxa are known to occur within 5 km of the Study Area including four Threatened taxa (under the BC Act and EPBC Act) and eight DBCA-classified Priority taxa. There are no records of significant flora within the Study Area itself.

Table 5 Significant Flora Known from within 5 km of the Study Area

Significant Flora Taxon	Status	Habitat (WAHerb 1998-).	Source
<i>Acacia anomala</i>	Threatened	Lateritic soils. Slopes.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Acacia drummondii subsp. affinis</i>	P3	Lateritic gravelly soils.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Chamaescilla gibsonii</i>	P3	Winter-wet flats, shallow water-filled claypans.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Cyathochaeta teretifolia</i>	P3	Grey sand, sandy clay. Swamps, creek edges.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Darwinia foetida</i>	Threatened	Plains, flats and drainage lines with grey/brown sand or sandy loam	DAWE (2021a), DBCA (2021b)
<i>Diuris drummondii</i>	Threatened	Low-lying depressions, swamps.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Grevillea curviloba</i>	Threatened	Grey sand, sandy loam. Winter-wet heath.	DAWE (2021a), DBCA (2021b)
<i>Hypolaena robusta</i>	P4	White sand. Sandplains.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Isotropis cuneifolia subsp. glabra</i>	P3	Sand, clay loam. Winter-wet flats.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Leucopogon squarrosus subsp. trigynus</i>	P2	Plains, flats, depressions and slopes with grey/white sand.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Ornduffia submersa</i>	P4	Wetlands, creeks with grey/black sand or sandy clay.	DBCA (2021b)
<i>Verticordia serrata var. linearis</i>	P3	White sand, brown loam, gravel. Slopes, often with laterite.	DBCA (2021b)

3.1.3 Significant Vegetation

The interrogations of the DBCA TEC and PEC Database for the Study Area (DBCA2021a) and DAWE's SPRAT Database (DAWE 2021a) returned six significant communities within 5 km of the Study Area (Table 6). There are no records of significant vegetation known from within the Study Area itself.

Table 6 Significant Vegetation Known from within 5 km of the Study Area

Community	Conservation Status (W.A.)	EPBC Act Ranking	Source
Banksia dominated woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain	Priority 3	Endangered	DAWE (2021a), DBCA (2021a)
Communities of Tumulus Springs (Organic Mound Springs, Swan Coastal Plain)	Critically Endangered	Endangered	DBCA (2021a)
Shrublands and woodlands on Muchea Limestone of the Swan Coastal Plain	Endangered	Endangered	DBCA (2021a)
SCP 23b- Swan Coastal Plain <i>Banksia attenuata</i> - <i>Banksia menziesii</i> woodlands	Priority 3	Endangered	DBCA (2021a)
SCP 25 - Southern <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> - <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands	Priority 3	Critically Endangered	DBCA (2021a)
Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain	Priority 3	Critically Endangered	DAWE (2021a)

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Flora

A total of 43 discrete vascular flora taxa were recorded in the Study Area by this survey representing 14 families and 38 genera. The majority of flora taxa recorded were introduced taxa (weeds), with a total of 31 weed taxa (of the total 43 taxa) recorded in the Study Area. No significant flora taxa were recorded in the Study Area. A full list of taxa recorded during the field survey is presented in **Appendix B**.

Two Declared Pests were recorded in the Study Area, being Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) and One-leaf Cape Tulip (*Moraea flaccida*). These are Declared Pests under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) for the whole of state (DAWE 2021b) and require management in accordance with the BAM Act. The locations of these Declared Pests are presented on **Figure 3.1** with GPS locations presented in **Appendix C**.

3.2.2 Vegetation

The majority of the Study Area consisted of cleared paddock which was Completely Degraded. Two vegetation communities were recorded in the Study Area as presented on **Figure 3.1**. These were small pockets of Degraded vegetation occurring on the north-western and south-western corners of the Study Area located outside of the Potential Footprint. These are described below.

Community 1 (Degraded): Low woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over tall shrubland of *Astartea scoparia* and *Kunzea glabrescens* over mixed pasture weeds on flats and depressions with black sandy loam.

Community 2 (Degraded): Mid open woodland of *Corymbia calophylla* over low open woodland of *Melaleuca preissiana* over tall open shrubland of *Astartea scoparia* and *Kunzea glabrescens* over mid shrubland of *Regelia ciliata* and *Xanthorrhoea preissii* over mixed pasture weeds on flats with grey sand.

No vegetation in the Study Area was representative of any listed TECs or PEC and was not considered to be significant under the EPA Technical Guidance or Factor Guideline (EPA 2016a, b).



Legend

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Study Area | Cleared | Completely Degraded cleared paddock with mid isolated trees of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> . | ● <i>Moraea floccida</i> |
| Potential Footprint | Community 1 | Degraded low woodland of <i>Malaleuca preissiana</i> over tall shrubland of <i>Astrotrea scoparia</i> and <i>Kunzea globrescens</i> over mixed pasture weeds on flats and depressions with black sandy loam. | ● <i>Zantedeschiaaethiopica</i> |
| | Community 2 | Degraded mid open woodland of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> over low open woodland of <i>Malaleuca preissiana</i> over tall open shrubland of <i>Astrotrea scoparia</i> and <i>Kunzea globrescens</i> over mid shrubland of <i>Paspalum ciliatum</i> and <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> over mixed pasture weeds on flats with grey sand. | |

Image Source: Landgate (2021) Data source: Umwelt (2021)

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FIGURE 3.1
Flora and Vegetation of the Study Area

4.0 References

Commonwealth of Australia (2012)

Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia, Version 7. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Available:

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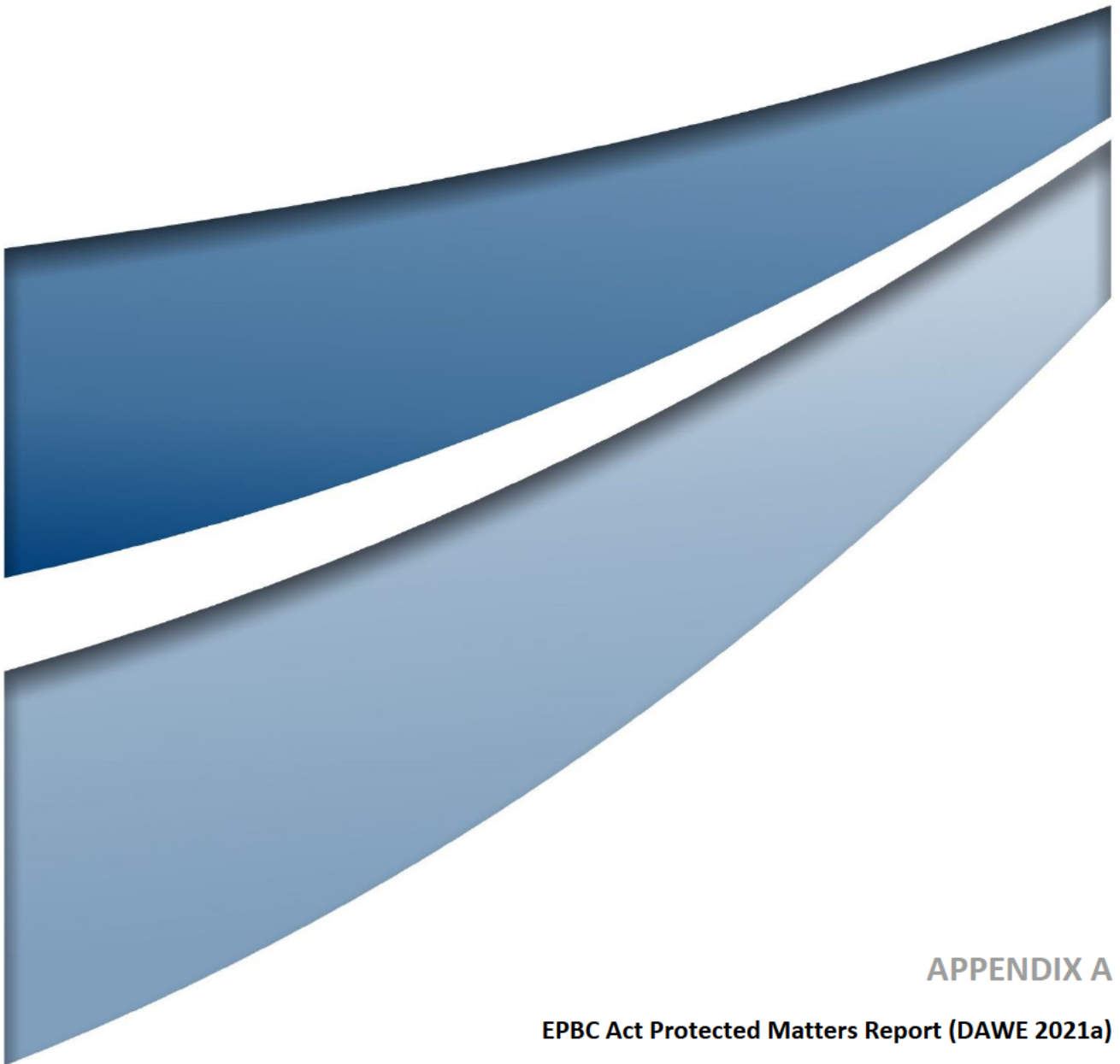
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APPENDIX A

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report (DAWE 2021a)



EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected.

Information on the coverage of this report and qualifications on data supporting this report are contained in the caveat at the end of the report.

Information is available about [Environment Assessments](#) and the EPBC Act including significance guidelines, forms and application process details.

Report created: 08/11/21 13:14:48

[Summary](#)

[Details](#)

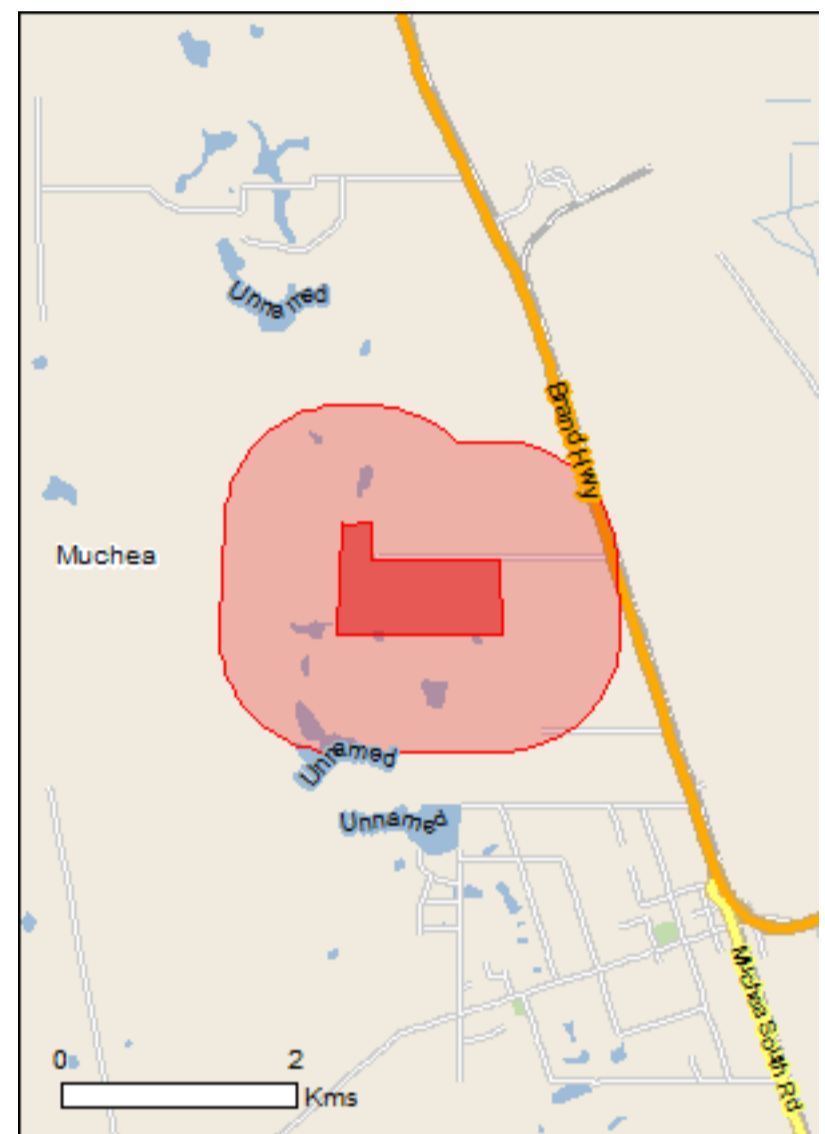
[Matters of NES](#)

[Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act](#)

[Extra Information](#)

[Caveat](#)

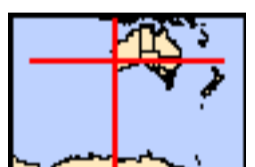
[Acknowledgements](#)



This map may contain data which are
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[Coordinates](#)

[Buffer: 1.0Km](#)



Summary

Matters of National Environmental Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance:	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	2
Listed Threatened Species:	21
Listed Migratory Species:	8

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Land:	1
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	12
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have nominated.

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Invasive Species:	33
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
Key Ecological Features (Marine)	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) Woodlands and Forests of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area

Listed Threatened Species

[\[Resource Information \]](#)

Name	Status	Type of Presence
------	--------	------------------

Birds

Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calyptorhynchus banksii naso Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Karrak [67034]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby's Cockatoo, Short-billed Black-Cockatoo [59523]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Leipoa ocellata Malleefowl [934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Fish

Galaxiella nigrostriata Blackstriped Dwarf Galaxias, Black-stripe Minnow [88677]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Insects

Hesperocolletes douglasi Douglas' Broad-headed Bee, Rottnest Bee [66734]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
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Mammals

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Dasyurus geoffroii Chuditch, Western Quoll [330]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Andersonia gracilis Slender Andersonia [14470]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Anigozanthos viridis subsp. terraspectans Dwarf Green Kangaroo Paw [3435]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Caladenia huegelii King Spider-orchid, Grand Spider-orchid, Rusty Spider-orchid [7309]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chamelaucium sp. Gingin (N.G.Marchant 6) Gingin Wax [88881]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Darwinia foetida Mucheas Bell [83190]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Diuris purdiei Purdie's Donkey-orchid [12950]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Drakaea elastica Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Glossy-leaved Hammer Orchid, Warty Hammer Orchid [16753]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Eleocharis keigheryi Keighery's Eleocharis [64893]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Grevillea curviloba subsp. curviloba Curved-leaf Grevillea [64908]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Grevillea curviloba subsp. incurva Narrow curved-leaf Grevillea [64909]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Thelymitra stellata Star Sun-orchid [7060]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Commonwealth Land [\[Resource Information \]](#)

The Commonwealth area listed below may indicate the presence of Commonwealth land in this vicinity. Due to the unreliability of the data source, all proposals should be checked as to whether it impacts on a Commonwealth area, before making a definitive decision. Contact the State or Territory government land department for further information.

Name
Defence - MUCHEA ARMAMENT RANGE

Listed Marine Species [\[Resource Information \]](#)

* Species is listed under a different scientific name on the EPBC Act - Threatened Species list.

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence
Birds		
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [59542]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla cinerea Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within

Name	Threatened	Type of Presence area
Numenius madagascariensis Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew [847]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Painted Snipe [889]	Endangered*	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Extra Information

Invasive Species

[[Resource Information](#)]

Weeds reported here are the 20 species of national significance (WoNS), along with other introduced plants that are considered by the States and Territories to pose a particularly significant threat to biodiversity. The following feral animals are reported: Goat, Red Fox, Cat, Rabbit, Pig, Water Buffalo and Cane Toad. Maps from Landscape Health Project, National Land and Water Resources Audit, 2001.

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Birds		
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> Common Myna, Indian Myna [387]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Mallard [974]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> European Goldfinch [403]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Columba livia</i> Rock Pigeon, Rock Dove, Domestic Pigeon [803]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Passer domesticus</i> House Sparrow [405]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Passer montanus</i> Eurasian Tree Sparrow [406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> Spotted Turtle-Dove [780]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Laughing Turtle-dove, Laughing Dove [781]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Common Starling [389]		Species or species habitat likely to occur

Name	Status	Type of Presence within area
Mammals		
Bos taurus Domestic Cattle [16]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Canis lupus familiaris Domestic Dog [82654]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Felis catus Cat, House Cat, Domestic Cat [19]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Funambulus pennantii Northern Palm Squirrel, Five-striped Palm Squirrel [129]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Mus musculus House Mouse [120]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit, European Rabbit [128]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus norvegicus Brown Rat, Norway Rat [83]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Rattus rattus Black Rat, Ship Rat [84]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Vulpes vulpes Red Fox, Fox [18]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Plants		
Asparagus asparagoides Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus [22473]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Brachiaria mutica Para Grass [5879]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Cenchrus ciliaris Buffel-grass, Black Buffel-grass [20213]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera Bitou Bush, Boneseed [18983]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera Boneseed [16905]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista linifolia Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom [2800]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Genista sp. X Genista monspessulana Broom [67538]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Lantana camara Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana, Red-Flowered Sage, White Sage, Wild Sage [10892]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Name	Status	Type of Presence
Olea europaea Olive, Common Olive [9160]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pinus radiata Radiata Pine Monterey Pine, Insignis Pine, Wilding Pine [20780]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rubus fruticosus aggregate Blackberry, European Blackberry [68406]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x calodendron & S.x reichardtii Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow [68497]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Salvinia molesta Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed [13665]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Tamarix aphylla Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar [16018]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Reptiles		
Hemidactylus frenatus Asian House Gecko [1708]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area

Caveat

The information presented in this report has been provided by a range of data sources as acknowledged at the end of the report.

This report is designed to assist in identifying the locations of places which may be relevant in determining obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. It holds mapped locations of World and National Heritage properties, Wetlands of International and National Importance, Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves, listed threatened, migratory and marine species and listed threatened ecological communities. Mapping of Commonwealth land is not complete at this stage. Maps have been collated from a range of sources at various resolutions.

Not all species listed under the EPBC Act have been mapped (see below) and therefore a report is a general guide only. Where available data supports mapping, the type of presence that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. People using this information in making a referral may need to consider the qualifications below and may need to seek and consider other information sources.

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been derived through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, maps are derived using either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc) together with point locations and described habitat; or environmental modelling (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where very little information is available for species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc). In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More reliable distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions as time permits.

Only selected species covered by the following provisions of the EPBC Act have been mapped:

- migratory and
- marine

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in reports produced from this database:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered as vagrants
- some species and ecological communities that have only recently been listed
- some terrestrial species that overfly the Commonwealth marine area
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in small numbers

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- non-threatened seabirds which have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

Such breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Coordinates

-31.55482 115.94636,-31.554783 115.948549,-31.557051 115.948591,-31.557087 115.958205,-31.561914 115.958462,-31.561951 115.945888,-31.554747 115.946317,-31.55482 115.94636

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
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- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact Us](#) page.

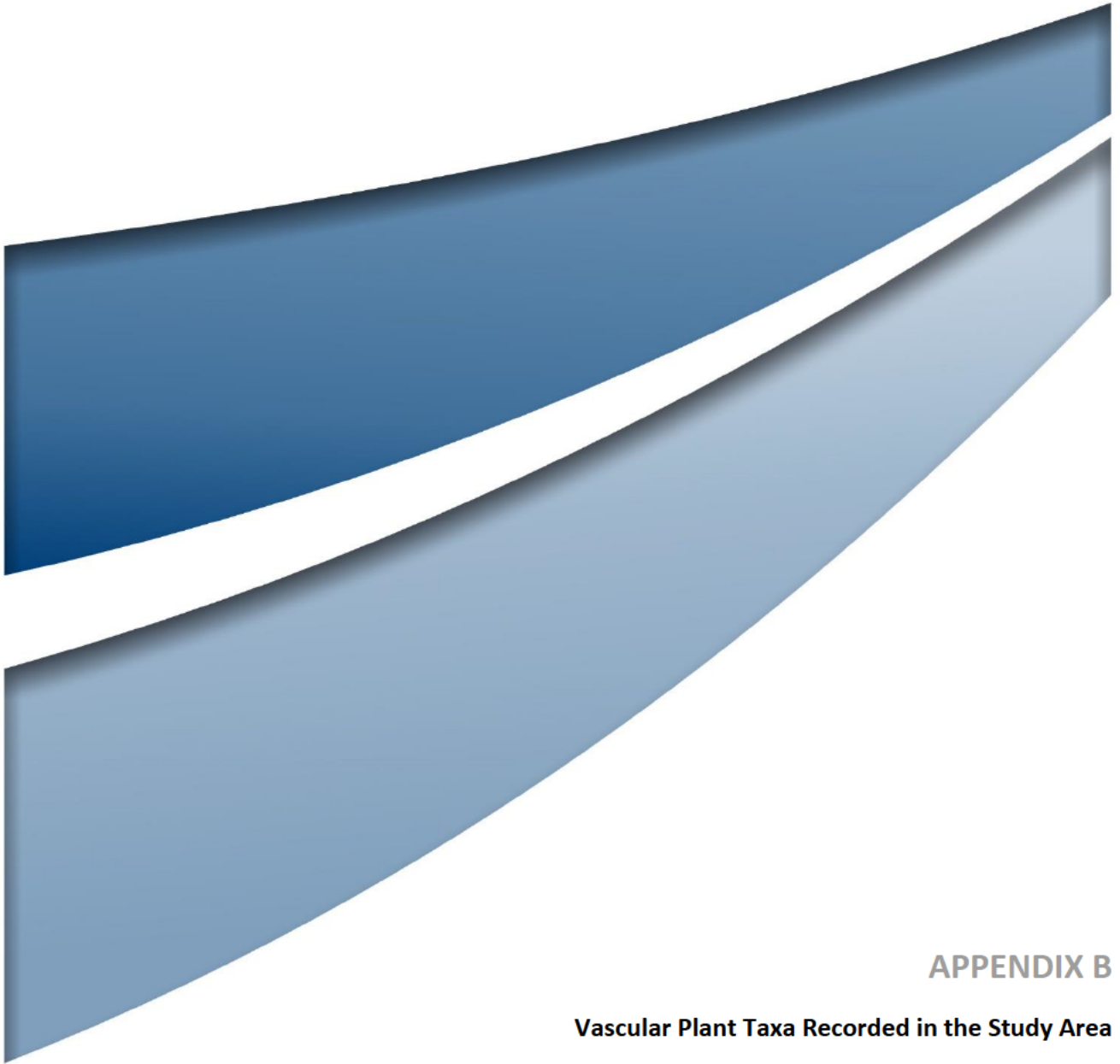
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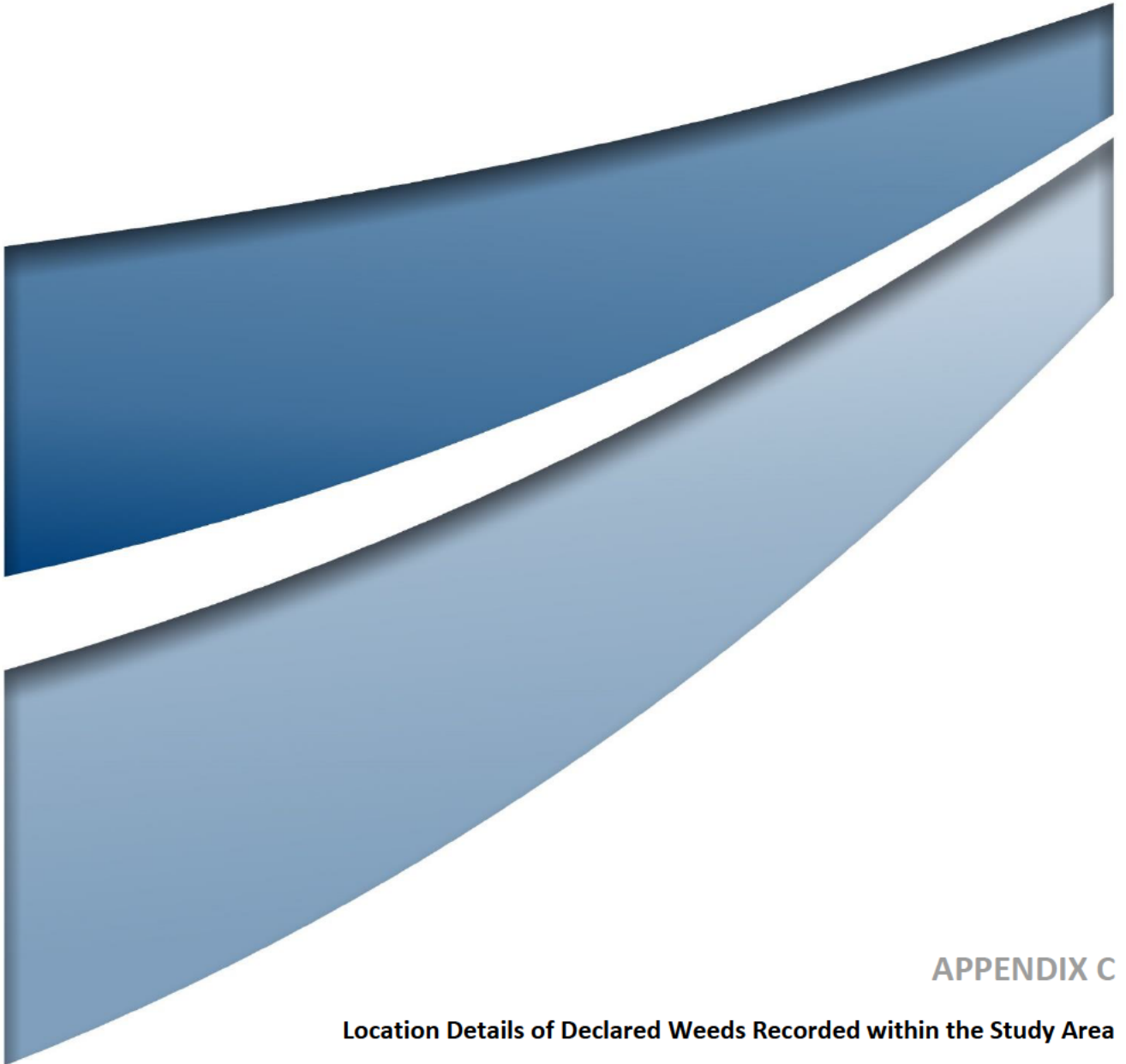
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APPENDIX B

Vascular Plant Taxa Recorded in the Study Area

Araceae	*Zantedeschia aethiopica
Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula *Hypochaeris glabra Podotheca gnaphalioides *Ursinia anthemoides
Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia capensis
Crassulaceae	Crassula decumbens var. decumbens *Crassula natans var. minor
Cyperaceae	Isolepis marginata
Fabaceae	*Lotus subbiflorus *Lupinus cosentinii *Ornithopus compressus *Trifolium campestre *Trifolium hirtum *Trifolium repens *Trifolium subterraneum
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys
Iridaceae	*Moraea flaccida *Romulea rosea
Myrtaceae	Astartea scoparia Corymbia calophylla Eucalyptus rudis Kunzea glabrescens Melaleuca preissiana Regelia ciliata
Orobanchaceae	* <i>Orobanche minor</i>
Poaceae	*Bromus diandrus *Cenchrus clandestinus *Cynodon dactylon *Ehrharta longiflora *Holcus lanatus *Hordeum leporinum Lolium spp. *Pentameris pallida *Poa annua *Polypogon monspeliensis *Rostraria cristata *Vulpia bromoides *Vulpia myuros
Polygonaceae	Persicaria decipiens *Rumex acetosella
Restionaceae	Desmocladus ?flexuosus
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Xanthorrhoea preissii

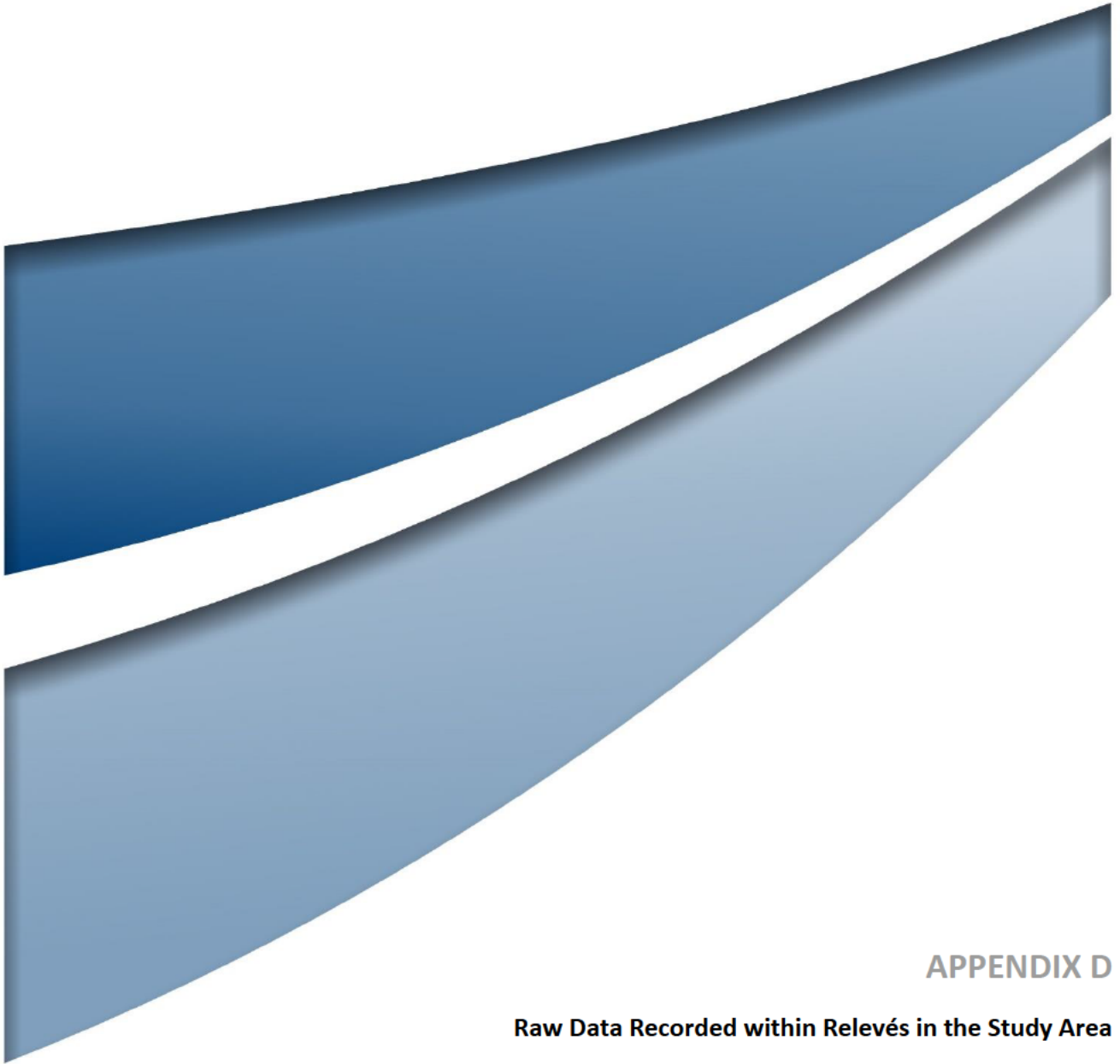


APPENDIX C

Location Details of Declared Weeds Recorded within the Study Area

Taxon	Easting	Northing	Count
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	400897	6507990	30
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	400810	6507990	30
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	400857	6508033	30
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	400876	6508034	50
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	400897	6507990	1
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	400010	6508403	10
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	400155	6508410	30
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	400047	6507694	10

Note all GPS locations are GDA94, Zone 50



APPENDIX D

Raw Data Recorded within Relevés in the Study Area

Site Name: R01
Site Type: RESERVE
Survey Date: 22/10/2021
GPS Location: GDA94 Zone 50 400939.89E 6508195.01N
Soil Type: Sandy clay loam (other)
Soil Colour: Black
Vegetation Condition: Southern Vegetation Condition - 6 - Completely Degraded

SPECIES LIST

Taxon Name	Avg. Height	Cover Alive
* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>		1
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>		0.3
* <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>		85
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>		0.2
* <i>Crassula natans</i> var. <i>minor</i>		0.1
* <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>		2
* <i>Hordeum leporinum</i>		0.3
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>		0.1
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>		0.5
* <i>Lolium</i> spp.		5
* <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>		2
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>		0.3
* <i>Poa annua</i>		5
* <i>Romulea rosea</i>		0.1
* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>		0.1
* <i>Trifolium repens</i>		0.2
* <i>Vulpia bromoides</i>		0.2



Site Name: R02
Site Type: RELEVE
Survey Date: 22/10/2021
GPS Location: GDA94 Zone 50 400950.12E 6508038.14N
Landform Type: Flat
Soil Type: Sand
Soil Colour: Black
Vegetation Condition: Southern Vegetation Condition - 6 - Completely Degraded

SPECIES LIST

Taxon Name	Avg. Height	Cover Alive
<i>*Cenchrus clandestinus</i>		80
<i>*Hordeum leporinum</i>		5
<i>*Lolium spp.</i>		5
<i>*Moraea flaccida</i>		
<i>*Orobanche minor</i>		
<i>*Polypogon monspeliensis</i>		
<i>*Trifolium campestre</i>		
<i>*Trifolium hirtum</i>		
<i>*Trifolium subterraneum</i>		
<i>*Vulpia myuros</i>		



Site Name: R03
Site Type: RELEVE
Survey Date: 22/10/2021
GPS Location: GDA94 Zone 50 401106.8254033E 6508049.38750029N
Landform Type: Flat
Soil Type: Sand
Soil Colour: Black
Vegetation Condition: Southern Vegetation Condition - 6 - Completely Degraded

SPECIES LIST

Taxon Name	Avg. Height	Cover Alive
<i>*Cenchrus clandestinus</i>		80
<i>*Erodium botrys</i>		
<i>*Lolium spp.</i>		10
<i>*Lupinus cosentinii</i>		
<i>*Rostraria cristata</i>		



Site Name: R04
Site Type: RELEVE
Survey Date: 22/10/2021
GPS Location: GDA94 Zone 50 400154.71478819E 6508410.19868741N
Landform Type: Open Depression
Soil Type: Sandy Loam
Soil Colour: Black
Vegetation Condition: Southern Vegetation Condition - 5 – Degraded

SPECIES LIST

Taxon Name	Avg. Height	Cover Alive
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>		
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>		
<i>Desmocladus ?flexuosus</i>		
* <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>		
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>		
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>		
* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>		
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>		
* <i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>		
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>		
* <i>Ornithopus compressus</i>		
<i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i>		
* <i>Romulea rosea</i>		
* <i>Rumex acetosella</i>		
* <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>		
* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>		
* <i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>		
* <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>		



Site Name: R05
Site Type: RELEVE
Survey Date: 22/10/2021
GPS Location: GDA94 Zone 50 400046.74410389E 6507694.26604298N
Landform Type: Flat
Soil Type: Sand
Soil Colour: Grey
Vegetation Condition: Southern Vegetation Condition - 5 – Degraded

SPECIES LIST

Taxon Name	Avg. Height	Cover Alive
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>		
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>		
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>		
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>		
* <i>Pentameris pallida</i>		
<i>Regelia ciliata</i>		
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>		
* <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>		



